

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 79

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## DRYS OF NATION JOIN TO DEMAND DECISIVE PLANKS

Positive Declarations From  
Nominees of Parties  
Are Sought

## NO APPREHENSION OVER REPEAL MOVES

United Stand for Strict En-  
forcement and Meeting  
Issue Squarely

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—A national con-  
ference of organizations interested in the maintenance of prohibition in the United States is being held here to consider the best means of insuring prohibition enforcement planks in the platforms of the political parties and of obtaining the nomination of candidates pledged to support prohibition.

No apprehension is felt as to the possible repeal of the prohibition amendment or modification of the Volstead Act. What is being done is to take advantage of the fact that the several organizations represented are united in the desire to meet the prohibition issue squarely and to let those who will be responsible for framing the party platforms know that the men and women who believe in prohibition as a moral issue or as an economic policy alike will demand positive declarations in the platforms and from candidates.

### Seek Dry Planks

The nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President by the respective national political parties "whose promise is full dry, but whose official performance is wet," will invite national opposition. The failure of political parties to include in their national platforms a definite declaration for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and all supporting legislation likewise will invite determined resistance in the campaign and at the polls to nominees of such parties.

On the other hand steps looking to the election of candidates who meet the prohibition enforcement issue squarely and who run upon such a platform will be just as welcome as the opposition to those failing to qualify.

The call for the conference was signed by hundreds of citizens from all sections of the country. These citizens believe the practicality of enforcement has been proved; to the contrary is to condone

the new laws.

Among the signatures Bishop William T. Manning, New York City, sent the following:

"I send my best wishes for the meeting in behalf of law enforcement and regret that I cannot be present. We believe our personal opinion, it is the duty of all of us to obey the law and to encourage others to do so. The effects of the prohibition law are beneficial wherever it is enforced and it can be enforced reasonably well wherever there is honest effort to accomplish this."

"In order that it may be fairly tested this enforcement must be entrusted to those who believe in it and sincerely wish to see it enforced."

### Favored by Majority

J. C. Penney, founder of the J. C. Penney Company, Miami, Fla., said in part:

"Within the year I traveled all over the country. I have talked with all classes of people. It is my conviction that the vast majority of the voters favor this (the Eighteenth Amendment and supporting acts) law, and that any political parties, or any officeholder, declaring against it would be defeated. . . . The politician who says that the question of prohibition enforcement is a minor issue in the campaign is mistaken. He is self-deceived, and it is

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1928

### General

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White Gull Illinois Gull Wins Millions  
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Along the Andalusian Way

'Unsinkable' Dutch Boat  
Sails for New York  
By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Hague  
JAN SCHUTTEVAER, inventor  
of an unsinkable lifeboat, with  
a crew of four left Rotterdam for  
New York, via London, in order  
to prove the seaworthiness of his  
little craft.

The departure was witnessed by  
thousands of persons, a number of  
boats escorting Schuttevaer to the  
North Sea.

## QUOTA REVISION SENT TO SENATE BY MR. COOLIDGE

Would Reduce English Pre-  
ponderance Under New  
National Origins Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—New quotas for  
the countries of Europe that will go  
into effect automatically July 1 unless  
Congress meanwhile suspends  
application as it did last year were sent  
transmitted to the Senate by Presi-  
dent Coolidge on behalf of the Sec-  
retaries of State, Commerce and Labor  
in response to a resolution by  
Henry Shipstead (F.-L.), Senator  
from Minnesota.

The original immigration law pre-  
scribed that quotas be adjusted on a  
basis of the "national origin plan" or  
according to racial representa-  
tion in America at the founding of  
the Republic.

The present quota admissions are  
based temporarily on the number of  
foreigners in the census of 1890,  
which does not take account of de-  
scendants of early English immi-  
grants and so is declared to give  
preference to the other countries.

### Racial Proportions

Hitherto there has been difficulty  
in determining the races in the  
United States in the eighteenth cen-  
tury. Congress rejected the distribution  
provided in the plan of January  
1927. The new quotas would some-  
what reduce immigration from  
Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
and increase that from the Irish Free  
State, as compared with the rejected  
1927 plan, but would mean a far  
larger proportion from Great Brit-  
ain as compared with the stop-gap  
quota in effect.

The new tables were worked out  
by a special committee under the  
three cabinet members, and the American Council of the Learned Societies.

The revision, it was ex-  
plained, is due to the fact that the  
1927 research took into account too  
many English names in the 1790 cen-  
sus as a working basis. The English  
group is now reduced about one-  
tenth and the tenth distributed among  
other countries.

The American Council of Learned  
Societies is composed of 15 groups  
interested in "humanistic and social  
studies," including the American  
Historical Association, American  
Economic Association, etc. A com-  
mittee of the council is now investigating  
the linguistic and national  
stocks of the population of the  
United States in 1790 and its report  
is the one used.

### Characterization of War

The new tables were worked out  
by a special committee under the  
three cabinet members, and the American Council of the Learned Societies.

The summary which the French  
Ambassador, Paul Claudel, cabled to  
Paris indicated, however, that France  
and the United States still differ on a  
characterization of war to be out-  
lawed and on the method of proceed-  
ure.

Washington, it is felt in French  
circles, has not seized the import of the  
proposal to outlaw war without qualifica-  
tion which might be possible be-  
tween two powers to outlaw war  
without qualification, becomes ex-  
ceedingly difficult when an effort is  
made to make it general.

Mr. Kellogg, on the basis of M.  
Claudel's summary, still clings to the  
idea of negotiating a pact with the  
principal powers. This extension of  
negotiations is not likely to find  
much opposition in France, but it is  
declared that the negotiations will be  
prolonged if an attempt is made  
to draft a text outlawing war without  
precise definitions.

### BULGARIAN ELECTIONS FREE FROM VIOLENCE

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The official returns of the  
parliamentary elections from all the  
Bulgarian villages show that the Govern-  
ment Party received 60 per cent of  
the votes cast. The elections were  
almost free of violence, with less  
partisan bitterness. This indicates  
that the masses have adopted a  
calmer, constructive attitude toward  
other New World nations.

The extreme left wing of the Labor  
party seems appreciably diminished.

Many consider the danger of a united  
front by the Communists and extreme  
Agrarians has passed and a more  
normal period begun.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

## OUTLAWING WAR CONVERSATIONS BEING RENEWED

France Pleased at Mr. Kel-  
logg's Latest Note—Full  
Text to Be Published

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Great interest is aroused  
by the resumption of the Franco-  
American correspondence relative to  
the proposed international accords  
outlawing war. Frank B. Kellogg's  
reply to the last Briand note sent  
more than a month ago is taken as  
an indication that the idea of the  
pact is not to be allowed to drop.  
It has become less urgent, for it is  
generally felt that the Franco-American  
arbitration pact with its pre-  
amble signed recently largely fulfills  
the original purpose of Aristide  
Briand.

That purpose was to set a practical  
example to the rest of the world to  
draw up a model agreement and thus  
forward the cause of world peace.  
But M. Briand and the French gen-  
erally were willing that the pact  
should first apply only to France and  
America, thus constituting a special  
link. Now that the link is estab-  
lished, France would like to go fur-  
ther and assist in the negotiation of  
a multilateral pact. On that point  
there is no objection whatever, and  
any suitable methods would be ap-  
proved.

### French Obligations to League

But since the arbitration treaty it-  
self acknowledged the French obliga-  
tions toward the League of Nations,  
France must stand firm on the  
formulation of the clause which will  
not rule out the fulfillment of the  
obligations of the League and a general  
European system of mutual assis-  
tance. France recognizes that the  
discussion may proceed slowly. It  
is understood that the text of the new  
letter will be published immediately  
after the Quai d'Orsay has completed  
its study of the contents.

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### QUESTION FOR CONGRESS

Whether the new quota table sub-  
mitted by Mr. Coolidge will be ac-  
cepted or present quotas is a question  
to be decided in Congress. The  
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normal period begun.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

## Receiving Nation's School Administrators at Massachusetts State House



Standing With Gov. Alvan T. Fuller in the Famous Hall of Flags to Welcome the Delegates to the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association Are, Left to Right—Dr. Joseph M. Ginn, President of the Department; Miss Cornelia S. Adair, President of the N. E. A., and Mrs. Evangeline L. Lindbergh.

## NEWARK LIBRARY EXPECTS TO CUT LIST OF FICTION

### Demand for More Serious Books Causes Trustees So to Consider

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—Serious and  
scholarly use of the Newark Library  
has increased so rapidly that cur-  
rent fiction may be practically elimi-  
nated from the main library, under  
a proposal just announced by the  
board of library trustees.

The arrangement contemplates the  
extension of the fiction supply in the  
branch libraries and the use of the  
central facilities for students inter-  
ested in a more serious type of read-  
ing, according to John C. Dana,  
librarian.

The more serious and scholarly use  
of the main library has increased  
so rapidly in the last few years that  
in spite of several improvements and  
extensions the space for book read-  
ers and students is insufficient," the  
statement of the board declares.

The new arrangement is tentative,  
according to Mr. Dana, and the ex-  
tent to which it will be put into effect  
will depend upon the approval of the  
library users. So far it was said,  
that the negotiations will be pro-  
longed and that the new arrangement  
will be made after the board has  
had time to consider the scheme.

The idea which the program seeks  
to implant, it was declared, is that  
thousands of children become  
independent readers after their four-  
thousandth birthday and the sixth grade,  
and that these children are better  
educated than the school system and  
enter the school system and free enter-  
prise industry.

"The library will continue to pur-  
chase new and popular fiction for  
branch libraries as it does now," Mr.  
Dana said, in outlining the proposal.  
"At the same time it will slowly re-  
duce the quantity of these novels  
purchased for the main library until  
the new titles added in a year are  
not more than six or eight, and of  
these a few copies only."

### TWO CURTIS DELEGATES

LYON, Kan. (AP)—J. N. Tincher of  
Hutchinson, former Congressman,  
and R. C. Russell of Great Bend have  
been elected delegates to the Repub-  
lican National Convention. They  
were instructed to vote for Charles  
Curtis, Senator from Kansas, for the  
presidential nomination.

John F. Scully, superintendent of  
the Buckton School Department, ex-  
plained that he would be the atten-  
tive of the majority of the members of  
the National Consumers' League.

"In so far as this manufacturers'  
program of education is construc-  
tive," Mr. Scully said, "we will re-  
ceive it with open arms. It is we  
who are higher than those found in  
some of the States today. Their  
interpretation of it was an attempt  
to prevent too high and massive an  
educational structure without being<br



## PANAMA GREETS LOS ANGELES IN NONSTOP FLIGHT

Navy Dirigible Makes 2265  
Miles in 40 Hours With  
Ease—Weather Varied

FRANCE FIELD, C. Z. (P)—With the second longest non-stop flight in her history behind her, the dirigible Los Angeles was moored to an improvised mast here ready for an early start on her return flight to the United States.

Leaving Lakehurst at 6:15 a. m. Sunday, the dirigible flew over New York and then headed for Panama and moored at Frazer Field at 10:40 p. m. Monday, after flying 2265 miles in 40 hours.

A tropical moon offered dim visibility as the Los Angeles approached Colon over the Caribbean Sea. The craft circled the city twice before coming down. A crowd of nearly 5000 that gathered at the field watched with eagerness every movement of the first air craft to make a nonstop flight between the United States and the Isthmus. Only once has the Los Angeles made a longer journey and that was when she was flown to the United States from Germany.

The dirigible had no trouble in landing in the spanking northerly trade wind. A crew of 60 sailors was present to assist in mooring the ship to the 60-foot temporary mast, which was constructed in the United States under supervision of Lieut.-Commander E. C. D. Macdonald.

When the Los Angeles was about 30 feet from the ground, mooring lines were tossed overboard and the ship dragged to within a few feet of the earth. It was then dragged for 50 yards to the mast and lashed fast.

The commander and other officers spent the night aboard, ready for an early start.

Lieut.-Commander Rosendahl said that the flight was made with ease and rough weather encountered only once, although the craft passed through every kind of weather including snow, sleet, rains and wind.

"The trip," he said, "demonstrates the feasibility of long flights, for the dirigible."

The Los Angeles used about two-thirds of its fuel supply on the journey, consuming 20,000 pounds. The cruising altitude was generally between 1000 and 1500 feet with a maximum of 2000 feet. It was necessary to nose the dirigible up over the clouds several times.

## ZINOVIEFF CASE AGAIN TO FORE

British Foreign Office Officials Disciplined in France Speculation

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LONDON—The Labor Party is considering what action to take regarding the report of the Prime Minister's board of inquiry into the "franc speculation" case, published this morning, which resulted in the dismissal of J. D. Gregory, a high official in the Foreign Office, permission to resign being granted O. St. C. O'Malley, acting counselor at the Peking legation and a reprimand with loss of a year's seniority for H. F. B. Maxse, second secretary at the Foreign Office. The Labor Party is particularly interested in the case, owing to its connection with the famous Zinovieff letter, an issue which contributed largely to the Labor Government's defeat in the general election of 1924.

The board of inquiry, while finding the three civil servants guilty of varying degrees of impropriety, completely exonerated Mr. Gregory of the charge of "making use of his official position for the purpose of discrediting the Government at a critical moment and possibly securing its defeat at the polls in order to bring off a financial coup."

Labor Leader's Comment

Ramsay MacDonald, in a statement that the report "lets a little light into the extraordinary things that happened" as regards the Zinovieff letter. The Daily Herald (Labor) editorially says that the report lifts "a tantalizingly small corner of the veil that has shrouded the Zinovieff letter mystery. It is silent about the part played by the Daily Mail in giving it to the world. On the afternoon of October 24, 1924, that newspaper circulated in Fleet Street

copies of the document and it was not until some hours later that the Foreign Office issued it."

The public is entitled to more information, the paper continues. "How and from what source did the text of the letter come into the possession of the Daily Mail? For what length of time was the document in Carmelite House before its publication? By what singular coincidence was the Daily Mail able to issue its press at the critical moment of the general election campaign?"

### Government Congratulated

A majority of the papers congratulated the Government on the promptitude in investigating and acting on the report. Some newspapers, however, notably the Daily Herald, the Daily News and the Daily Express, regret that the inquiry was not public. The Christian Science Monitor representative's conversations in diplomatic circles do not bear out this view. The feeling is that the Government has acted in the best way possible in a difficult business and has maintained the traditions of the British diplomatic service. Great sympathy is expressed on all sides for Mr. Gregory who is the only one of the three officials concerned well known in administrative circles. Satisfaction is general that the inquiry exonerates the three accused of having made use of official information in aid of speculation—and that in the words of an editorial: "No trace whatever can be found even by probing the most unlikely channels of any general weakness in the service of the high traditions of the civil service."

The Times, however, feels surprised that "so persistent a state of affairs" had not "come to the notice of Mr. Gregory's superiors." The Telegraph issues a note warning against paying "entirely inadequate" salaries to officials, who, like Mr. Gregory, had "on occasions to entertain certain foreign ambassadors and ministers without an entertainment allowance." Striking testimony of the Foreign Office's reputation for financial rectitude is seen in the fact that it has never been found necessary to lay down a definite rule forbidding civil servants to speculate in foreign exchange.

In this connection Mr. Macdonald says: "I hope the public will not take this incident as in any way reflecting discredit on the probity of the British public service. I hope it will be clearly understood that repetition even of the most innocent of misdemeanors will now be followed by dismissal."

LONDON (P)—The inquiry into the franc speculation was brought about at the instigation of the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, after a banking firm won a suit against Mrs. Aminta Marjorie Dyne, who was Mr. Gregory's secretary during the war. She was said to have cleared a profit of £24,000 in a period of three months and later to have lost much more than that. It was disclosed that Government officials had some connection with her speculation.

The report of the committee showed that Mr. Gregory's speculations in 1923 amounted to 8,000,000 French francs, in 1925 to 17,000,000, and in 1926 to 22,000,000.

Sir Austin Chamberlain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made the observation on the report that, serious as were the offenses in certain cases from the service point of view, there was no question of corruption or abuse of official information.

### NORWEGIAN SEAMEN THREATEN TO STRIKE

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO—A strike is threatened of 13,000 to 15,000 engineers and seamen of the Norwegian merchant marine. They decided to quit work Friday, unless the present work dispute is submitted to arbitration.

Negotiators are still hoping to avert a strike.

### BULGARIAN FOREIGN LOAN

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SOFIA—The preliminary arrangements for Bulgaria's £5,000,000 foreign loans are reported as settled. A foreign controller is to be accepted by the National Bank and several services such as pensions on the funds of the bank are to be transferred to the Argentine State Bank, which is to be placed under the administration of the Minister of Finance instead of Agriculture.

As a result of these provisions when the matter is taken up by the League of Nations at the end of this month, it is believed here that the loan will be granted.

## AIR LINE LINKS FRANCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Paris to Buenos Aires Trip to Take 10 Days—Time Will Be Reduced Later

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Enthusiasm is shown in the announcements that on Thursday will begin the air post linking France with South America.

Particulars have already been published regarding the air project linking Paris, Toulouse, Alicante, Tangier, Casablanca and Dakar.

Hydroaerodromes will in part traverse the Atlantic, though boats will run

first between the Atlantic islands.

On the American side airways will fly to the Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and Paraguay. The service will be maintained by the airline.

The diplomatic difficulties in obtaining the signatures of seven powers were considerable. The material organization is formidable. Thirteen aerodromes had to be constructed, with hangars and workshops, and radio posts installed on three continents.

At first it was estimated that it will take 10 days to go from Paris to Buenos Aires, but this time, though a number of improvements on the existing time, will be further improved.

On March 1 the service will begin between Buenos Aires and Paris. On March 2 the service will begin between Paris and Buenos Aires.

Afterward there will be weekly departures on Thursday.

### SOVIET GOVERNMENT ADMITS ARMED ATTACK

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Rumano-Soviet governments have formed a central commission to discuss the recent ag-

## Strange Photography



## SEA LAW CODE ADVOCATED TO END NAVAL RACE

Borah Plan Said to Meet  
Anglo-American Need—  
League Involved

### STUDENTS WHO RECEIVE AID SHOW ABILITY

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—That

Smith College students, who receive financial aid during their college career, prove their ability is shown by the annual report of the Smith Students' Aid Society.

Of the 27 members of the class of 1927 who received aid, one married at the end of her junior year, but paid her tuition in full.

Others were accepted by the 1928 class competition for the honor of maintaining this liaison of 8000 miles.

It has been especially keen with Germany, in France itself a veritable campaign on various grounds has been directed by certain quarters against a company which showed exceptional enterprise.

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### MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON (P)—Mrs. Gifford Pinchot announced Monday that she is a candidate for the Republican congressional nomination in the fifth district of Pennsylvania.

The wife of the former Governor of Pennsylvania will seek the seat held for the last seven terms by Louis T. McFadden, who is chairman of the House Banking Committee.

Among other things, Mrs. Pinchot pledged herself "to vote dry, to live dry and to work for the dry cause."

fender to terms. The League's theory is that it would never have to make war on an "aggressor state" if the blockade were "heretical."

Would the United States respect a League blockade? If the League were out to punish Mussolini, for example, would the United States, as a neutral, respect the blockade? Would the Washington Government place an embargo on sales of American food and munitions to Italy, or would the United States Navy be employed to see the American ships, carrying food and munitions, were not interfered with en route to Italian ports?

Dr. William Martin, foreign editor of the *Journal de Genève*, published at the seat of the League of Nations, has just been writing on that subject.

"There is," he says, "really only one question. Will we be the attitude of the American people toward a state that is the aggressor? Will it prefer the freedom of the seas to peace? This is the question that Europe anxiously and hopefully ad-

### Change in Attitude

The United States' insistence on shipping the sinews of war to any European port it pleased, it pained, in 1914, 1915 and 1916 nearly plunged it into war with Great Britain. In 1917 and 1918 the United States aligned itself unreservedly with the blockade practices to which it previously objected.

The other development in the Borah project, no less important than the League of Nations aspect, is the assurance that Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, eminent British statesman, is ready to join Mr. Borah in bringing about an Anglo-American conference on maritime law. Lord Cecil thinks the United States is piling up naval armaments because of American hostility to Britain's conception of the sea rights of beligerents and neutrals in war-time.

Lord Cecil declares: "Great Britain ought to let Uncle Sam know that if Americans desire it we should be quite ready to discuss the whole question of rights at sea, just as we should be equally prepared to discuss schemes of international arbitration and the outlawry of war. Like limitations of armament, such a discussion would be a step leading to the peace mind and not to the war mind."

Mr. Borah's plan revives the "freedom of the seas" issue raised by Woodrow Wilson during the World War. Today by general consent of statesmen and naval authorities alike, the problem remains the Alpha and Omega of Anglo-American relations.

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The story of the opposition to the policy of the United States at the plenary session of Feb. 18 never faded in the North American press in any great detail due to the fact that not many American newspapers and men understood Spanish and because the lateness of the session made it impossible for the cables to get it to New York before the Sunday morning newspapers had closed their presses.

The story, carefully checked for its accuracy by reliable authorities of several nationalities, is briefly this:

The Committee on Public International Law had agreed after more than a week of discussion that it would be impossible to take any action on the subject of intervention and that the question should be postponed until the next conference five years hence.

When this report was read to the plenary session in Lausanne, Glascow, head of the Argentine delegation, following H. R. P. Pinchot's resignation, jumped to his feet and remanded the conference that Argentina admitted the right of no nation to intervene in the affairs of another.

Chorus of Opposition

This precipitated a general demand for action. The delegates of

## Latin America Disappointed by Havana Congress Results

Hopes of Political Co-operation Declared Ended  
by United States Intervention Stand

By DREW PEARSON  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Latin-American

diplomats and newspapermen re-

turning from Havana have not borne out the impression gained from some news reports that the Pan-American Conference was a great triumph for the co-operative aspects of Pan-Americanism.

Instead they tell a story of feeling

against certain United States poli-

cies which burst forth during the plenary session on Feb. 18 in one of the most

frank and amazing open sessions in

the history of international confer-

ences.

Mr. Hughes saw that the crisis

which he had hoped might be averted

indefinitely had come. For the first

time perhaps he felt and understood

the full force of Latin-American feel-

ing. Hitherto he had been somewhat

misled by polite Latin phraseology.

Also he believed that the support of

Peru, Chile, and Brazil, pledged in

advance, would stem the tide against

the United States.

Now, however, Mr. Hughes saw

that the time had come for action.

Emphatically and frankly, he bared

the fact that no matter what resolu-

tions were passed by the confer-

ence, the United States must always re-

serve the right to intervene in

Latin-American territory for the

protection of American citizens and

their property. He said the dimi-

nuity was not with the United States

policy, but with the chaotic condi-

tions which at times arise in some

## LONE MISSION BY WOMAN IN CENTRAL ASIA

Only Approach to Scene of Labors From South Is Over Seven Ranges

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—How Miss Rachel Win-gate described as the only British woman living in Chinese Turkestan, carries on her courageous missionary work in districts so isolated that the only approach to them from the south is by passes over seven ranges of mountains, was told at a recent meeting in London, designed to call attention to "the Christian challenge of Central Asia."

Miss Wingate, as her father, Colonel Wingate of the Central Asian Mission, explained, is helping the little band of Swedish missionaries working in the southern corner of that territory. She finds that in this isolated region one of the most useful languages for her to know is Farsi, for it is only in that tongue that she can get a hearing from the Muhammadan mullahs and other Moslems when she discusses the Koran with them, or reads to them the Arabic version of the Bible.

At the same meeting Dr. Thomas Cochrane, editor of *World Dominion*, said that in Central Asia there was an area of 3,900,000 square miles with a population of 47,000,000 people, practically unevangelized. There were a handful of missionaries in Mongolia, a few Swedes in Turkestan and two British men missionaries at Urumchi. This was all in the land bounded by India, Afghanistan, Russia, Siberia and China.

R. W. Stuart said that in the past two years he had ridden 7000 miles on horseback, and had distributed 10,000 gospels in Mongolia, Tibetan and Chinese. Russian traders, however, were fast penetrating the country by car.

Miss Mildred Cable declared that among the Nogai tribes she found many women who were obviously the descendants of the Hungarian and other Western women, taken back to Central Asia by the Mongolian hordes which swept down on Europe in the middle ages.

VACCINATION BILL WITHDRAWN  
Proponents of all measures in the Massachusetts Legislature concerning vaccination agreed, at a hearing

on the bill, to withdraw it.

Miss Mildred Cable declared that among the Nogai tribes she found many women who were obviously the descendants of the Hungarian and other Western women, taken back to Central Asia by the Mongolian hordes which swept down on Europe in the middle ages.

Who Gets Gas Tax Millions?  
That's What Illinois Would Know

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO.—Six or seven million little Illinois dollars are wondering where their next home is going to be. Up to a few days ago they had such a cozy place in the State Treasury, whither they had been brought by the new state gasoline tax. Some judges said there wasn't be enough gasoline to fill all the little dollars. It had carefully hunted up must go away. But they needn't be anxious long. So many nice people are willing to give them a new home.

Indeed, a long line has formed to claim the findings. Ever since the State Supreme Court ruled out the two-cent tax in operation the last six months the foremost question in the State has been, "Who is going to get the millions that rightfully belong to everybody here who has something on wheels and a horn?"

But identifying the original rain-drops in a pool of water would be no harder a job than to determine the exact ownership of the pennies in this big lake of pennies.

It would be a simple thing to return the money to the oil companies which collected it, but where, then, would the motorist come in who paid it?

before the Committee on Public Health to the withdrawal of these bills from the present session. One of the bills would have abolished compulsory vaccination in certain instances in the public schools, and the other required vaccination of children in private schools.

### Play The Cardboard Way to Teach Piano

#### Paper Takes the Place of Keys for Those Who Don't Own Instrument

New methods of instruction are continually making obsolete old terms. The latest phrase to be supplanted is, "Try this over on your piano."

In the language of the pupils enrolled in the Playing the Piano course, held every Saturday in the Boston Public Library, the slogan becomes, "Try this over on your cardboard." And one may perhaps, excuse the pun, will speak familiarly of chords in "F minor cardboard" while the "G major cardboard scale" while presumably a cardboard arpeggio may be expected to produce a rippling sound.

All this is by way of saying that Margaret Anderson, instructor of the University Extension course, sponsored by the Boston Public Library, has developed a system of musical instruction whereby those enrolled will be given a cardboard reproduction of the piano keys to enable them to apply, in a practical way, the lessons demonstrated on the piano.

Miss Anderson says this course should equip the students to play simple pieces in a short time, as well as to enable those who have no piano to obtain much valuable practice.

#### FOUR-DAY PAGEANT FOR MAINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA.—More than a four-day program of colorful pageants depicting the early history of Maine, is one of the features decided upon here in preliminary plans for the public dedication, between June 30 and July 4, inclusive, of the new \$3,000,000 bridge at Bath, an event of special interest to all motorists, who will come to the State this summer.

#### "Gas" Price Increase Made

NEW YORK (P)—Standard Oil Company of New York has announced an increase in the service station price of gasoline in Boston to 19 cents a gallon from 17 to 18 cents.

Proponents of all measures in the Massachusetts Legislature concerning vaccination agreed, at a hearing

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## WOMAN DEANS DISCUSS PLACE IN SCHOOL PLAN

### Appeal Made for Direction of Leisure Reading of College Students

The National Association of Deans of Women heard speeches on the place of their work in the general school system and an appeal by Norman Strover, editor of the *New Student*, for freedom from censorship for college publications.

Mr. Strover criticized the tendency of the student government officials and the faculty to exercise authority over the columns of the student newspapers and magazines and declared they might rather "set about educating parents and the general public to accepting a new standard of freedom and self-responsibility."

Every dean of women has a distinct educational function to perform and that function is the detection of sources of educational waste, asserted Miss Mary Yost, dean of women at Leland Stanford University. Miss Yost stated the opinion that the deans should gather from her contacts with individual students and with complete information of educational waste in curriculum requirements and methods of teaching by the instructors and put that information before whatever college agent can best help to lesson the waste.

The problems of the college women in work after graduation were discussed by Mrs. Chase G. Woodhouse, who pointed out that in 1926 there were 295,594 women enrolled in universities and colleges against 31,612 in 1890.

Mrs. Woodhouse described the survey which the American Association of University Women has made among its own employed members and announced that the association is now developing a plan for a central organization to promote research into the problems created by the entrance of women today into business and the professions.

An appeal to the other deans to direct the leisure reading of their students was made by Miss Amanda L. Beaumont of Marshall College, West Virginia, who said that women students devote too much time to reading beauty culture and etiquette, announcing that a book on etiquette placed without comment in a college reading room was later found to have been read by 70 out of a possible 110 students.

#### DRY'S DEMAND DECISIVE PLANKS

(Continued from Page 1)

One solution offered is for the companies to give the money back by reducing the price of gasoline.

The state Attorney-General has taken over the rôle of索引 and promises a decision. One company has brought suit, and the Chicago Motor Club, which successfully fought the tax in the courts, has established a bureau to work for a proper refund.

Meanwhile, apart from these practical details, what a lack of foresight on the public's part the Supreme Court's decision has revealed!

Now if only Bill Smith, every time he pulled up at the filling station the past six months and said, "Fill 'er up," had only announced he was paying his gas tax under protest, he would have demanded a written statement of the transaction, why Bill might be the admirer of his neighbors today.

He might even have a claim against the sovereign state of Illinois for the sum of \$6, the estimated contribution of each Illinois' million odd motorists. And then after he had paid attorney's fees for taking the money away from the State, possibly he would have enough left to put a dime in baby's bank. But, oh, the satisfaction!

#### To Vote Dry

"I am in harmony with the purpose of this convention. By inheritance and personal choice I am a lifelong Democrat. No candidate, no political party, not declaring unequivocally for prohibition law enforcement can have my vote."

Miss Edna A. Boole, president, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Brooklyn and Chicago, said in part:

"The enforcement of the law will be promoted by officials who believe in prohibition, who really want it to succeed, and these officials can secure more efficient enforcement if supported by specific declarations in their party platforms. Because of the vast appointing power of the President, it is especially important that he be a man who sincerely desires to secure for our country full benefit of this great and good law."

"If both parties (in national convention platforms) accede to this request (for inclusion of unequivocal enforcement planks), prohibition will be eliminated as a party issue, and we can proceed with our campaign on education; if only one, the issue remains, and will be the dominant issue in the coming campaign."

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"As a free people we are challenged to carry out our own mandates, or to surrender to the dictatorship of a minority. We launch today the national offensive to prevent the national crisis demands."

Nullification is treason.

Dr. Arthur J. Barton, chairman, Commission of Social Service, Southern Baptist Convention, Atlanta, Ga., asserting "the only alternative of supporting the Constitution as it now stands is nullification, and nullification is treason," continued:

"This is the paramount issue of the approaching campaign, made so, not by the friends of the Constitution, but by its enemies, who have thrust forward their insistent demand that the Constitution be made a 'scrap of paper.' We now defy the enemy and next November will overwhelm them in utter defeat."

"The lines and silhouettes are broken, let them be broken. Speaking on behalf of the great section and great people whom I have the honor to represent, I speak confidentially when I say that in this vital matter

we shall have refreshments at four."

"We have refreshments at four," said Mrs. Forrester, putting another log on the playroom fire before leaving the children to them selves.

Enid explained what they were going to do, and the little visitors were delighted. She spread out the squares and oblongs of silk and satin, chose the shades she preferred. "I shall have two colors in my bag,"

they have put their hands to the plow and will not look back."

#### Called Greatest Challenge

Dr. J. W. Clady of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, declared:

"No greater challenge ever confronts this country and the progress of orderly government than that which confronts the Nation at the present hour. . . . The hour has now come when there can be no compromise on the part of the friends of prohibition. There can be no evasion of duty on the part of those who seek the Presidency of the United States. The Presbyterian Church will pledge itself anew to that task which was so early hers, of arousing again the Christian conscience of her membership to the issue now confronting us."

**HIGHER AGE LIMIT ASKED FOR SCHOOLS**

### Dr. Strayer Urges Education for All Up to 18

Education for all boys and girls up to 18 years of age was advocated by Prof. George D. Strayer in an address before the section devoted to national education.

Before the establishment of continuation schools, boys and girls who quit school at the end of the compulsory school period, commonly 14 years of age, were not required to go to school. The coming of the continuation school, which provides for four to eight hours a week of instruction in daylight hours, he said, "has meant a square deal for working boys and girls."

Dr. Strayer continued: "The greatest single thing that education ever does for anybody is to give confidence and skill in order that success may be achieved in some particular field of endeavor. Education is for success. Education is for achievement."

"Our old-fashioned school system is bad, no one can deny that. It is bad in that the children have been discouraged and quit school. With the establishment of continuation schools we have recognized that it is a primary function of the school to discover what boys and girls can do best to give them that guidance that will send them in the direction of their greatest achievement."

#### HARVARD RAISES TUITION CHARGE

### Overseers Plan New Chapel as War Memorial

Tuition fees at Harvard University will be increased to \$400 next year for all new students in the college and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, according to an announcement by Dean C. H. Moore. This is an increase of \$100 over the present fee. The new fee will be the same as at Yale, Dartmouth, Brown, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Williams College.

Rises in the cost of furnishing education are given as reasons for the action, it being pointed out that \$400 today is no longer proportion of the annual university expenditure per student than \$150 was 40 years ago.

It has been arranged that scholarships and fellowships under the control of the university will be increased \$100 each, and additional will be made to the loan funds.

The Harvard University memorial to men who served in the World War will be a new chapel, according to a resolution taken by the board of overseers.

The board accepted a resolution passed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College that the new chapel be erected on the site of the present Appleton Chapel, which will be torn down.

More than \$750,000 has been subscribed toward building the memorial in a movement which began during the war, and approximately half this amount had been paid in.

A small chapel inside the new structure will retain the name of the Appleton Chapel.

#### SCHOOL PRINCIPALS WELCOMED TO N. E. A.

### Hold Students in High School, Mr. Crabtree Urges

The consolidation of the National Association of Secondary School Principals with the National Education Association brought forth a welcome address by James W. Crabtree, secretary of the association, the principal in which he urged them to continue their research and investigations to hold young people in the high school and to adapt the curriculum to the needs of these young people, training them for work in homes and in the industry of the community.

"One purpose of school administration is to defend the school, namely, the provision for the education of children which the money provided by the state and community will be handled by a scientific, professional and disinterested plan of administration. Good teaching for all types and classes of children, not professional reputation nor money profits, is the goal of school administration."

Mr. Hunter compared the amount spent on school buildings from 1920 to 1928 in three cities of fairly equal population, the housing needs being similar and the construction of permanent, fire-resistant character. One city spent its money at an average cost per pupil of \$750, one averaged \$553 per pupil, and the third \$333 per pupil. He named as other causes of waste, failure to control the distribution and assignment of teaching staff, the spending of too large a proportion of the school budget for general overhead, and too small a proportion for instruction, too rapid expansion of the school service without sufficient preparatory organization or justification in the needs of the community, exploitation for profit by business firms, and providing post-

## Mrs. Lindbergh Enjoys Visit to 'Little Red Schoolhouse'

### Pupils in Famous School Near Wayside Inn Hear Story of Her Flight From Detroit—"Dunce Room" and Other Relics Hold Interest

In a little red schoolhouse, built by her fellow resident in Detroit, Henry Ford, to reproduce the famous Little Red Schoolhouse of nursery rhyme fame, Mrs. Evangeline Lodge Lindbergh "taught school" for a few moments Monday afternoon. She gave the pupils there what was their most memorable if not their first lesson in practical aviation.

"Lindy's Mother" said, "Do you know how I got here?" and the children, a shade too polite to exclaim "DAD WE?" shuffled their feet and grinned and Mrs. Lindbergh had her answer. So Mrs. Lindbergh told them about the flight, the leaving of Selfridge Field, the stop at Buffalo for fuel, the flight over Ontario where, above, a little hamlet, she flew over her father's old homestead; about her one ham sandwich, and her two pilots, one of them a transoceanic hero.

#### Children Enthusiastic Listeners

She described her arrival, in a few short hours after traveling many hundred miles, in New England. It was a story told in the manner she employed to tell her own high school class the story they awarded just as easily, of her flight to Mexico at Christmas time, and the Sudbury children matched enthusiasm for enthusiasm with the Detroit boys and girls.

#### Warms Welcome Ready

At any rate, a warm welcome was ready for her when she and her party, which included Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, and Mrs. Smith went to the neighborhood of which the long famous Wayside Inn at South Sudbury, Mass., is the logical center. Perhaps Miss Martha Hopkins, the schoolmistress, had been told in "Dunce Room" that Mrs. Lindbergh would "happen in." Perhaps the children had some suspicion.

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# Effective Publicity Advocated to Tell What Nation's Schools Are Accomplishing

## TRADE SCHOOLS WELDING LINK WITH INDUSTRY

### Cities Report Progress in Meeting Requirements of Business World

What various cities are doing to combine education with training for business and industry was described before meetings of teachers interested in vocational work.

One reason for Boston's success in holding young people in the secondary schools is the variety of opportunity offered for craft training, said John C. Brodhead, adding, "The Boston Trade School, operating on a seven-hour day, and with courses of from one to four years in length, is offering instruction under the best academic and shop teachers obtainable in a wide variety of the mechanical and building trades. Its graduates are readily absorbed in industry and 75 per cent of them are found in the trades prepared for."

"Co-operative education" is in agriculture, machine shop practice, sheet metal, automobile mechanics, woodworking, and electricity are established in seven of our mixed, cosmopolitan high schools. With especially planned curricula; alternate weeks spent in school and industry after the second year; teacher supervision in industry; and easy entrance into permanent employment; these courses make a strong appeal to employer, pupil, educator and taxpayer."

### Employment Market Analysed

Cleveland carefully analyses the market for employment before establishing any feature of its vocational program, said Howard L. Briggs.

"Before any trade training, trading courses are established," continued Mr. Briggs, "a joint advisory committee upon apprenticeship must be established by the trade itself. These committees under the guidance of our own division carefully analyse the educational requirements of their trade, establish definite apprenticeship agreements with our apprentices, assure the qualifications of those entering the trade, supply the model without cost to the pupil all the necessary materials required for instructional purposes, and send their apprentices to school throughout their entire four years of apprenticeship, for a minimum of four hours per day during working time with pay. Such a committee, due to the fact that it has a definite investment in the school, insists that the school be operated as economically and as efficiently as any competent business concern."

"Our teachers must be qualified journeymen. Through our vocational teacher-training division we must make them efficient teachers, and make the services of our committees and co-ordinators as much as

assure the boy fair treatment, an opportunity for promotion, increases in salary, and at the same time eliminate from the trade all of those who are not competent to become master craftsmen."

"At the present time we are training all the bricklayer, carpenter, plumber, electrician, painter, paper-hanger, sheet metal, and stonecutter apprentices in the city of Cleveland. We are training a large percentage of the machine shop apprentices, and all of the automobile mechanic apprentices."

### United Effort Essential

"When the schools of America and the industries of this country take up the problem of the industrial training of its youth, with enthusiasm and co-operation, then we may expect to see tremendous impetus given to vocational education," said James Forbes, director of the Part-Time Cooperative Schools, Southbridge, Mass.

"I am convinced that part-time co-operative education is slowly but surely coming to be recognized as the most satisfactory medium for preparing youth for industry," continued Mr. Forbes. "That part-time education is feasible goes without saying and only waits for development from the school representative and the industrial leader to make it nationally successful."

"The help which industry can give the schools in the form of equipment, work, and opportunity cannot be estimated, and on the other hand, the help which the schools can render industry, in the guidance, education, and placement of youth is a service which will be of immense value to industry."

One of the greatest requisites for the successful administration and fulfillment of a part-time scheme of education is not only close co-operation between the school and the industry, but the ability of both parties to maintain their training. This means a well-equipped school with competent instructors as well as a stable industry capable of carrying on."

### Women's Gains Reviewed

Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman pointed to the 8,000,000 women and girls in industrial, commercial, mechanical, and professional positions in the United States in contrast with the situation in 1920, when, she said, in New York City there was just one woman in a secretarial position south of Rector Street.

"At first there was no training for girls and women, and they crowded the unskilled occupations, which were limited in number and offered exceedingly low wages. Mrs. Woolman traced the growth of the trade school movement and the roads made by women in war days upon fields hitherto regarded as limited to men and said, 'Women and girls are now found in almost all fields and they have proved their ability in business establishments in many capacities.'

### Based on Economic Reasons

"This is the first time that there has been a special program for co-operative part-time industrial education in connection with a meeting

## Evaluate New Phases in the Field of Education



Standing, Left to Right—Dr. George D. Strayer, Professor of Educational Administration, Teachers' College, Columbia University; L. R. Alderman, Specialist United States Bureau of Education; W. B. Deffenbaugh, Chief of Schools Division, Bureau of Education; Seated—Dr. Frank E. Spaulding, Dean of School of Education, Yale University.

## PURSE STRINGS FOR EDUCATION HELD BY PUBLIC

### Effective Publicity Advised to Offset Criticism of Rise in School Costs

The purse strings of public education are held by the people and if school administrators want the grasp to be loose rather than tight they will have to do their best to keep the public informed about what their money will buy. This conclusion was brought up again and again in recent meetings of the educators.

John Lund of Norwalk, Conn., held to the point of view that "too much sentimentality and hysteria characterize many of our appeals for public support" and that "the typical school report is not only uninteresting but often unintelligible to the average citizen."

The following suggestions for keeping the public informed were made by S. Monroe Graves of Wellesley Hills, Mass.: "Be approachable as well as able; talk with the parents and talk with the children in regard to good instruction and good school buildings; foster active

teachers who are so interested in the work that they enthuse all their friends."

Dr. Rollie G. Reynolds of Teachers College, Columbia University, asserted that the layman is becoming tremendously interested in education, but he, too, expressed the opinion that the primary obligation of America's teachers is to see to it that American parents "understand what American public education is all about."

Reports from more than 100 widely scattered cities show that a large proportion of the school systems under consideration have no regular method of public school publicity, but that there is an awakening to the fact that it is as necessary to keep the public correctly informed about all matters pertaining to the school as it is to keep the public advised of the advertising publications and chewing gum," said W. J. Avery of Alexandria, La. "To be effective, school publicity should be continuous and systematic, free from propaganda, politics and selfishness."

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made by S. Monroe Graves of Wellesley Hills, Mass.: "Be approachable as well as able; talk with the parents and talk with the children in regard to good instruction and good school buildings; foster active

parent-teacher associations, founded on hospitality and strengthened by regular achievement of wins while school projects give regular school news to the local papers, to the near-by metropolitan dailies and to an occasional column in a school paper; anticipate the questions of the municipal financial committees by clear statements of expenditures already incurred as well as cogent reasons for future appropriations requested; illustrate school facts graphically so as to be interesting and persuasive; strive for helpful permanent attitudes as well as for success in meeting college board entrance requirements; visit schools in other communities similar to one's own and tell our voters what we discover; send letters to parents from the school committee, taking the public fully into confidence regarding educational affairs; cultivate carefully the attitude of the teaching staff."

Critics of the public schools who cite enormous increases in expenditures in the past decade, and who imply on the part of the schools accompanying wastefulness and extravagance, do not tell all of the facts. The assertion of L. C. Bain, chief of the bureau of child accounting of the Cleveland public schools.

"School expenses, of course, have increased, but in almost precisely the same ratio as expenses have increased for families, factories, stores, and the various divisions of government," said Mr. Bain. "While the family has grown smaller in this period, its expenses have increased enormously. Precisely the same thing has happened to the Nation's public schools with the exception that instead of growing smaller they have increased in enrollment."

### SCHOOL ACCOUNTING VARIES

"Critics frequently attack a city school system by comparing its costs to those prevailing in other school systems. In a great many cases it is hard to find two school systems with the same system of accounting or sharing the same burdens of expense. One, for instance, may have to provide playgrounds and community centers which in another city are covered by the municipal government budget. Another city may have to pay out of school funds hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to retire bonds whereas in other cities this expense is taken care of by other subdivisions of government."

Politicians and their helpfulness to school folk were praised by Ernest W. Butterfield of Concord, N. H., who said: "We superintendents and department workers, our principals and our teachers, are technicians, our school board members, our trustees, our city councils and mayors, our state legislators and governors, are politicians. They, as representatives of the citizenry, run the State through our skilled services."

"On occasion we are prone to speak of politicians in terms of disapproval, though very happily most governors are progressive and close friends of education. Half of the superintendents here present could rise and name in ringing chorus mayors who have shown themselves keenly interested in the work which we do."

## Worthy School Not Dependent Entirely on Books, It Is Shown

### Words Memorized by Children Inadequate If Their Meaning Cannot Be Put to Practical Use, Says Columbia Man

Books alone are not sufficient equipment for any schoolroom, asserted Frederick G. Bonser of Teachers College, Columbia University, speaking to the group of business managers in schools.

Mr. Bonser pictured classrooms filled with children deluged with books and words, words and books. "Children can memorize words, he admitted, but what use are the words if they have not learned how to apply them. He added:

"Public schools still treat children and students too much as if they were all members of a leisure class without practical interests or needs. The school is responsible for developing abilities to meet the problems of every day with efficiency, economy and safety, as well as to provide for the more purely cultural phases. Abundant supplies of excellent quality for illustration and first-hand experiences are not a luxury, they are a necessity."

"Until we get experimental evidence as to what quantity of instructional supplies should be used per child, what methods are schools using to estimate instructional supplies for budgeting purposes?" asked Harold F. Clark, professor of educational finance, Indiana University. "In the absence of a standard quota of supplies we must use standards built upon the best judgment and practice available," continued Mr. Clark.

"If the teacher is to have the necessary amount of freedom, the original estimate of the supplies needed should be made by her, reviewed by the principal, compiled into one estimate for the building, and then sent to the superintendent's office. In the superintendent's office the teacher's estimate should be checked against standard ratios. Any teacher should be allowed more than the standard quota of supplies if she can show that her method of instruction calls for it. This allows freedom and still makes accurate estimates possible."

"The major step in making budget estimates of school supplies is the one that in many ways is most poorly done, that is, estimating the actual cost of the supplies needed. From widespread evidence it seems that budget estimates of the cost of supplies are made in the spring and any time after that the supplies may be bought in almost



## WATCH FOR YOUR TYPE

Madame will see—the low forehead has the hair combed back. The round face needs the slender touch. The thick hair dressed so—will stay in place.

Each type is different—and I must study them.

With you also I will consult—between the hours of 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, excepting Fridays and Saturdays. For this there is no charge.

The cost of the Bob Distingué is \$2.50. Cutting of long hair is \$2.50.

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## Reward in Salary Advocated for Teacher Who Advances

### Obligation to Continue Training Rests on Instructor and Deserves Public's Recognition, Dr. Ballou Says—Passable Efficiency Not Enough

Teachers should continue their training throughout their employment and the public should adequately reward their improving qualifications, in the opinion of superintendents who addressed sectional meetings.

"The obligation of the teacher to keep herself qualified to render increasingly effective service throughout her period of employment is no greater than the obligation of the public to reward adequately such improvement," said Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C. "Teaching must offer inducements to young men and women of exceptional natural ability to enter the profession," continued Dr. Ballou.

"The public should provide for the teacher a satisfactory salary schedule, possibilities of additional reward in that schedule for increased preparation and unusual teaching accomplishments, security of position during efficient service and a satisfactory retiring annuity. The public should expect improvement among the members of the teaching profession only when it establishes worthy motives for self-improvement and an income for the teacher sufficient to cover the cost of that improvement."

**Improve During Service**

"It appears to be agreed that teachers can improve during service," said William F. Webster, superintendent of schools, Minneapolis, Minn. "Water is needed if a boy is to learn to swim; a machine will not answer, and a class is needed if one is to learn to teach; books will not suffice. It may be assumed with justice that teachers can learn more in the free hours of service than they ever did at school or college. Dame Experience still presides over the most efficient school; and it should be the aim of every superintendent to make this school alluring. The danger always is that when a passing degree of efficiency has been reached, satisfaction will set in."

"Minneapolis adopted a single salary schedule six years ago. Has anything resulted from this schedule? It should be remembered that a great university is placed in our city, and every possible consideration is given to the teachers' requirements. Classes are scheduled for teachers late in the afternoon and on Saturday mornings. Teachers by the hundreds avail themselves of these fine opportunities. To make a comparison six years ago, before this schedule was adopted, there were 28 with the university degree in the elementary schools; this year there are 38, 1 in the kindergarten and 37 in grades. Again the records show that 30 have passed from Class 1 to Class 2 in the last six years."

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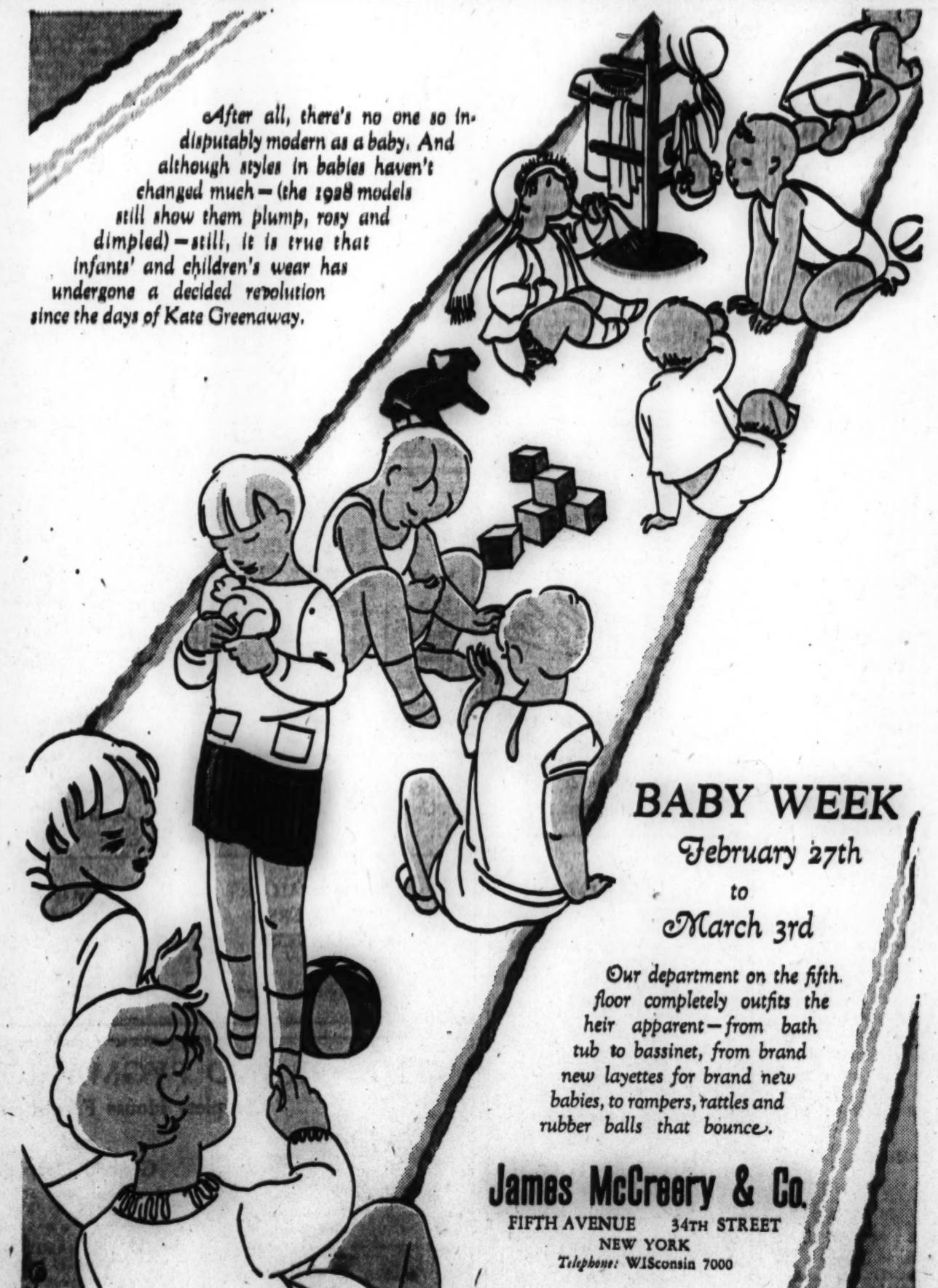
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## BABY WEEK

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to

March 3rd

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floor

## RADIO

## Vacuum Tube Limits Short Wave Frequency Extension

## Below Three Meters Inductance and Capacity Units Are Size of Tube Elements Preventing Control

Is three meters the ultimate working limit of high frequencies or short waves? Despite the achievement of a Frenchman in experimentally sending radio messages on a wavelength less than one meter, the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., is of the opinion that three meters is the practical limit, in high frequencies, for all time to come.

In practical experiments the Bell Telephone Laboratories has been enabled to communicate over a distance of one mile on a wavelength of 3.7 meters. This was accomplished by a vacuum tube and the usual power output. The frequency was governed in a manner and with a degree of constancy not unlike that employed at a broadcasting station. A single vacuum-tube oscillator was used.

The Bell Telephone Laboratories, as well as the French experimenter, invaded the ultimate limit of about one meter, but the obstacles encountered were so great as to practically nullify the achievement. This extremity in high frequencies was attained by use of two vacuum tubes with a pushpull type of circuit. The connections in the circuit were reduced to a negligible quantity, the bases of the vacuum tubes were removed, and between the tube elements were placed in one box. The two vacuum tubes produced a wavelength of 1.05 meters but the control of the equipment was sacrificed. That is to say, practical reception was difficult if not impossible and the experiments returned to two meters in order to regain adjustability of their ultra-short wave outfit.

C. R. Englund of the research department of the Bell Telephone Laboratories sympathises with the radio amateurs and army of experimenters who are attempting to attain the outer fringes of ultra high frequencies. He has experienced the difficulties and he draws an analogy between the obstacles thus encountered and the operation of a short section of a roller coaster.

"The car C starting from the point A would roll down the slope pulled by gravity and then, due to momentum it had acquired, would rise up the opposite slope toward B. Because of the frictional losses of the car, however, it would not quite reach B. But let us assume that some means has been found to give it the push needed to bring the car up to the level from which it started. With only this slight periodical addition of energy the car C now oscillates back and forth indefinitely. This push applied at the proper time corresponds to the action of the vacuum-tube oscillator in an electrical circuit."

The time for one complete oscillation of the ordinary oscillator meter would be relatively long. To shorten it the track would have to be made steeper and shorter. In doing this, however, the point is soon reached

when it becomes impossible to make the track shorter and have room for any sort of car. In other words, there is a certain, but more or less indefinite, limit below which the time of oscillation can be shortened. The limitation in this case is due to the fixed value of the gravitational constant which directly determined the acceleration of the car down the slope, and to the size, constructions, structural features if you will, of materials and tools.

"Turning back now to the radio waves, certain factors also limit the rapidity of oscillations. These are the size of the equipment used to obtain the oscillations—in particular the magnitude of the inductance and capacity. As far as the case of the roller coaster coasts down one side of the slope and up the other, so the energy of the electric circuit.

The complete program:

Selections from "Babes in Toyland," Herbert Symphony Orchestra. A Song of India...Rimsky-Korsakoff Contralto solo. Moment Musical, Schubert. Gypsy Love Song from "The Fortune Teller,"...Liberace...Liberace. Parade of the Wooden Soldiers...Jesu...Meditation from "Madame Butterfly,"...Massenet. Violin solo. By the Sea...Liberace. Indian Love Lullaby...Liberace. Flight of the Bumble Bee...Rimsky-Korsakoff. Symphony Orchestra. Contralto solo with cello obligato. Cansonnet...D'Ambrosio. Moonbeam, from "The Red Mill," Herbert. Kardinal. Dance of the Hours from "La Gioconda," Ponchielli. Symphony Orchestra.

♦ ♦ ♦

Frank Munn, tenor, will again be the guest soloist during the program by the Champion Sparkers broadcast through the Blue Network, Wednesday evening, Feb. 29, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time (7 o'clock central standard time).

The complete program:

Champion Sparkers' March "A Wonderful Wedding That Will Be." Little Log Cabin of Dreams. Tenor solo. I Love Sunshine. The Hours I Spent With You. Tenor solo. Back in Your Own Back Yard. Together. Tenor solo. Without You, Sweetheart.

The Champion Sparkers will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, and WBZA, WDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, KWK, and WRHM.

♦ ♦ ♦

oscillates back and forth from inductance to capacity in its resonant circuit. The smaller the inductance and capacity, the more rapid will be the oscillations.

"Here lies the difficulty, however, for capacities and inductances cannot be reduced indefinitely. Just a straight piece of wire has an inductance—small but of appreciable amount, and between the tube electrodes there also exists an inductance.

Thus in the effort to get oscillations of greater and greater frequency the point is reached when the capacitance and inductance are reduced to merely that between the tube electrodes and in the necessary connecting leads."

"Short waves, by which is meant waves under 100 meters and corresponding to frequencies of over 3,000,000 cycles per second, have been attracting more and more interest and attention during recent years. The time seemed opportune, therefore, for an investigation of the short-wavelength limit of vacuum-tube oscillators, the only known generators of continuous trains of such waves."

"A considerable work had already been done by others the purpose was to pick up and carry on the threads of past researches with the hope of more definitely settling the question. During the past year, therefore, work has been carried on which has not only attained its objectives by determining the limitations of vacuum-tube oscillators, but has actually demonstrated the sending and receiving of waves of 3½ to 4 meters over distances of one mile."

Liszt's "Liebestraum" played as a piano solo by Keith McLeod, while Milton J. Cross reads a poem with the music as a background, will be featured in the program by the Sylvania Foresters through the Blue Network, Wednesday evening, Feb. 29, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time (7:30 o'clock, central standard time).

The complete program:

In the Gloaming and Sylvania Song Quartet and Vibraphone. Rebecca of Sunbeam Farm...Gumble Quartet. The Rosary...Nevin-Ludwig. Annie Laurie Quartet.

Liebestraum (with poem read by Mr. Cross) and Mr. McLeod. Liszt Piano Solo. Mr. McLeod.

Evening Love Song...Chippin Quartet and Vibraphone.

Ah, Moon...Lillian Lehman. Tenor Solo, Mr. Tyler.

Just a Wee-aw...Nevin.

Ben Seltin and Orchestra.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Sylvania Foresters will be performed for other States, showing the havoc to radio listeners East, South and West which such a law would bring to them. New York and New Jersey stations furnish programs to the whole country, and particularly to the South.

Having thus wrecked some of the greatest and pioneer stations of New Jersey and the East, let us see, for a

moment, what the effect would be divided proportionately as follows:

WJZ ..... 1320 watts

WOR ..... 320 "

WPG ..... 320 "

WLW ..... 320 "

WNYC ..... 65 "

WHAP ..... 65 "

All other stations closed down.

Similarly, in New York State WEAF and WGY would have to be cut to 5,000 watts each. WNYC to 50 watts, WHN to 50 watts, and so on.

Corresponding calculations can be performed for other States, showing the havoc to radio listeners East, South and West which such a law would bring to them. New York and New Jersey stations furnish programs to the whole country, and particularly to the South.

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# Theatrical News of the World

## Stage Directors and Puppeteers

By E. C. SHERBURNE

WHEN a play is well staged the audience seldom or never is reminded that an unseen person has had something to do with their entertainment. Nothing gets between the players and the audience's enjoyment. Ideal in this respect were the performances of the Moscow Art Theater. The effect of spontaneously evoked by these players became bewildering to students of acting when they went to the same play two nights running and saw two different casts give performances that changed their tone and color when the players exchanged parts.

The only explanation of this strange alteration was to be found in the subordination of the director to the players and their play. Each night the performance was built up of the tone colors of the individuals in that particular cast. This is a reversal of a familiar practice of the New York theater, where second companies are often picked from players who look like and can imitate the members of the original company. In this duplication of performances the stage director becomes a most important factor, for the faithfulness of the copy depends upon the accuracy of his supervision.

In mentioning the Moscow company the present writer was impelled by no desire to "praise every nation but his own." He merely used an illustration closer to our own day than the fine permanent companies that flourished during the last quarter of the nineteenth century in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, but which disappeared in favor of the traveling companies, each assembled to perform a single play. This new system, by its very nature, brought into prominence the stage director, the star and the manager. Whereas in the old days the play, the players and the audience were the chief factors in evidence, we began to hear more about the manager than the players, (except the star), and the audience sometimes knew the name of the director even when they weren't sure of the name of the play.

At this point someone may say: "How about Reinhardt?" Sure enough, Reinhardt is a widely known director, but he sticks to the older tradition of permanent companies. Undoubtedly he capitalizes his fame as a director, but despite all the value of his name as a drawing card, his audiences return for the sake of the artistry that results from his concentration on the players. The result is a loss of individuality of expression and highly individual players in an interesting play. His presentations are closer in their ensemble quality to the Moscow players' work than to the results of the system of assembling a special cast for each play produced.

What is set down here is not necessarily said in praise of the permanent company system as against the special cast system. Rather is it that the former system seems more favorable toward the need of keeping the audience unaware of the share of the director in the effect of the performance. A group of players who appear in a number of pieces come to act together more easily, and naturally can be left to express with more fullness their personal tone of the performance.

### The Third Floor Back

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At Wallack's Theater, a revival of "The Passing of the Third-Floor-Back," a play by Jerome K. Jerome. The cast:

An old bachelor.....Butler Mandeville

A lover.....William Baddeley

A husband.....Katherine Jones

A lover.....Beatrice Hendricks

An entertainer.....Miles Arfield

A maiden lady.....Laurel McVicker

A rich aunc.....Hilda Heletson

An old man.....Antonine Hulot

The lady of the house.....Josie Hart

A friend.....Butler Davenport

As this play is being told from the stage of Wallack's Theater, the line, "Genius is doing things as a gold fish swims, or as a swallow flies," kept coming into the thought of the present reviewer, and he is grateful that so fine a thing may still be seen in the theater. The play is obvious, yes, but so is Hogarth's line of beauty obvious.

Mr. Davenport and his company give a sincere performance and one

that is satisfying while telling the lovely story of the coming into a boarding house atmosphere of quarreling and hatred of a person bringing with him kindness, confidence and love.

### "Sherlock Holmes" Again

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the Cosmopolitan Chamberlain Brown offers "Sherlock Holmes" in revival. Directed by Clifford Brooke. The cast: Madge Lorraine.....Julia Hoyt

Jim Lorraine.....Philip Heege

Fritz Leiber.....John

Mrs. Faulkner.....Jennie A. Eustace

Mr. Prince.....Horace Brahman

Miss Parker.....Alice Parker

Sherlock Holmes.....Robert Warwick

Dr. Moriarty.....Frank Neenan

John.....Robert Warwick

Brown.....Conway Witzell

Billy.....Raymond Gulton

Dr. Watson.....Stanley Logan

McClure.....Ralph Vincent

Craigie.....Edward Rose

Parsons.....Lloyd Hegner

Edward Leighton.....George Allison

Count Von Staiberg.....J. H. Brewer

Chamberlain Brown and his company are achieving well-deserved success in "Sherlock Holmes," the second of their series of two-week revivals at the Copley Theater, which is under the direction of E. E.

## The World Theater

### Pasadena Community Playhouse

PREPARATIONS are afoot in Pasadena, Calif., for the staging of Eugene O'Neill's new drama, "Lazarus Laughed," at the Community Playhouse under the direction of the author. This playhouse was lately visited by Walter Pritchard Eaton, essayist on the drama. After inspecting the theater and commanding its appointments, Mr. Eaton said: "The upbuilding of community theaters throughout the United States and the development of democratic ideals concerning them, are likely to re-establish the drama and the theater in their proper niche in the experience of the people, and are doing much to establish the works of native playwrights as an integral part of American dramatic literature.

♦ ♦ ♦

### Gaby Fay

Appearing in the part of Lydia Fay in "Yellow Sands" at the Copley Theater, Boston, is Gaby Fay. Last spring Miss Fay joined the resident company at the Copley Theater, which is under the direction of E. E.

### Gaby Fay

Now appearing in Boston with the Copley Theater Company.



Now appearing in Boston with the Copley Theater Company.

only is Mr. Brown presenting good plays with noteworthy casts, but he is doing so at half the prices of the usual New York theater ticket rate. Since the original production of "Sherlock Holmes" dozens of mystery plays have been presented, but none of them quite equal to this detective play by William Gillett.

Not only is Robert Warwick's acting excellent in the title rôle but he looks the part according to the popular idea of the great detective. Frank Keenan as powerful leader of a chain of crooks gives a remarkably good performance. The scene at the first encounter of these two "master minds" is something not to be forgotten. Fritz Schell retains her charm and skill as an actress.

♦ ♦ ♦

### Civic Repertory Theater

With the object of establishing the Penn State Players of State College, Pa. has ranged from "Edipus Rex" by Sophocles, to "The Family Up-stairs," by Henry Dell.

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## England

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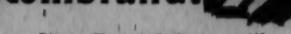
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## Rubens



## Rembrandt



## Switzerland

GENEVA  
CARLTON PARK HOTEL

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Quite up to date, now one of the best and nicest Hotels in Switzerland. Facing Lake J. BAEHL.

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BRUTI HASLIBERG  
Hasliberg, Oberland, Brünig-Hasliberg, 3000 feet. Highly recommended Family Hotel. 30 beds. Daily rates from 15 to 35 francs. Open Summer and Winter.

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Renowned & highly recommended Family Pension. 25 beds. Kramgasse 4.

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K. LITZOLF, Managing Prop.

IRELAND

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## FIVE RECORDS IN SWIMMING

Four World and One Central A. A. U. Marks Made in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Four world's records and a new Central Amateur Athletic Union record were established at a dual meet between the Central and the Eastern Divisions of the District Women's Aquatic Club at the 40-foot pool of the former club here last night. The I. W. A. C. girls won the meet, 45 to 16, taking all first places.

Walter Laufer of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, in an exhibition back-stroke swim, was credited with a new world mark in the 400-yard swim and, continuing to 440 yards, set another. His time of 5m. 15.8s. clipped 14.6s. from the mark set in 1919 by P. M. McGovern of the New York Athletic Club for the shorter distance, and his 5m. 46.4s. for the longer stretch took 13.6s. from the mark recently credited to Marshall, Minnesota high school swimmer.

Another McGovern mark was sent crashing by John Wissensack of the A. A. U., who swam 120 yards in 1m. 37.2s., an improvement of 3 seconds over the old standard.

Miss Emma Shemaitis of the I. W. A. C. swimming a 100-yard butterfly of 1m. 52.4s. for the Central A. A. U. As the event was never before held in a dual meet between women's clubs in this section, it is the first record.

Miss Ethel Laufer, who holds a record of 10 seconds of the world's record for the 40-yard free-style when she won the race in 1918. The record is held by Miss Corinne Condon of Omaha. Fast time was recorded in the 100-yard backstroke by Miss Mary Violette Martin of the W. A. C. with 1m. 54.6s. Miss Mary Lou Quinn of the I. W. A. C. won a close 100-yard free-style race from Miss Winifred Smith of the Detroit W. A. C. in 1m. 5.8s. The summary:

40-Yard Free-style—Won by Miss Ethel Laufer, I. W. A. C.; Miss Jean Lauth, D. W. A. C., second; Miss Edith F. Jackson, I. W. A. C., third—1m. 52.4s. 100-Yard Free-style—Won by Miss M. Quinn, I. W. A. C.; Miss Winifred Smith, D. W. A. C., second; Miss Mary L. Quinn, I. W. A. C., third—1m. 54.6s.

40-Yard Breast-stroke—Won by Miss Emma Shemaitis, I. W. A. C.; Miss Evelyn Davidson, I. W. A. C., second; Miss Ethel Laufer, I. W. A. C., third—1m. 56.6s.

100-Yard Backstroke—Won by Miss Winifred Smith, D. W. A. C., second; Miss Ethel Laufer, I. W. A. C., third—1m. 57.2s.

100-Yard Medley Relay—Won by I. W. A. C. (Miss Ethel Laufer, Miss Jean Lauth and Miss Ethel Laufer); D. W. A. C., second—1m. 57.2s. 400-Yard Free-style—Won by Miss Winifred Smith, D. W. A. C., second; Miss Ethel Laufer, I. W. A. C., third—1m. 58.6s.

40-Yard butterfly—Won by Miss Jean Lauth, D. W. A. C., second; Miss Ethel Laufer, I. W. A. C., third—1m. 58.6s.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1928

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## EDITORIALS

### Maybe "the Twain" Will Meet

THE great endowments for international research are gradually bridging the oceans. The Atlantic has been spanned by such gigantic funds as the Rhodes Trust, the Rockefeller, Guggenheim and Harkness Foundations, and many smaller funds. Now the Pacific is conquered by a gift of \$2,000,000 from the estate of Charles Martin Hall of Niagara Falls, to be used for the promotion of Chino-American knowledge and understanding. This new bridge has its terminals at Yenching University, Peking, and Harvard University.

In this instance, the conquest of ignorance has outstripped the conquests of the air. The first Pacific flight is still to be made, but one of the first great blows to mutual misunderstanding between two great cultures has been dealt. What the future benefits in increased knowledge and sympathy of outlook may be cannot be estimated, but it seems safe to assume that a greater intimacy between China and the United States will go far toward dispelling those apprehensions which often threaten to arise between two civilizations so different as these.

The opportuneness of this great gift can hardly be overemphasized. China is at the parting of the ways. Ever since the revolution, she has been laboriously working out her destiny. The present period of evolution and anarchy cannot go on forever. Eventually there must emerge a unified China, under one form of government or another. Whatever that form of government, the restoration of an authorized administration which can speak for all China's millions must have great consequences for the world. Whether China again joins the family of nations under a restored monarchy, as an associate or appanage of Red Russia, as a federal republic, or under some new and unforeseen form of organization, she is bound to be a great power. Her attitude toward the rest of the world will determine many things.

Is that attitude to be the aloof exclusiveness of the old Manchu régime? It is to be hoped that China has outgrown the desire for complete isolation. What better gesture could now be made to assure her that she will be welcome among the peoples of the world than this invitation to share in a great international enterprise for the promotion of mutual understanding?

The present endowment should do for more advanced studies what the United States' abrogation of its share in the Boxer indemnity has done for university education in general. Hundreds of Chinese students have been enabled to attend American universities by this government assistance. The new gift will make possible "the most extensive study and interpretation of Chinese culture ever undertaken." Distinguished Sinologists will join the Harvard faculty and American students will have such an opportunity as they have never enjoyed before of mastering the Chinese language. Chinese students will learn Occidental methods of scholarly research. Valuable Chinese books and manuscripts will be added to the libraries both at Peking and at Cambridge, and the publication of new books in both Chinese and English will be financed. Other colleges in China will receive occasional grants for the purpose of strengthening their undergraduate work, and a series of international traveling fellowships will be inaugurated.

Perhaps, after all, "the twain" shall meet.

### Peace and the Consul

WHEN Maj.-Gen. H. E. Ely, formerly head of the War College, speaking before the Society of Foreign Consuls in New York, declared that the society could do more than the War College or any other society to prevent war, the present commander of the second corps area, no doubt, spoke advisedly, considering the relations of these representatives of their governments to the communities to which they have been accredited. Where the respective ambassador or minister of his country abroad concerns himself with the diplomatic factors entering into international relations, the Consul-General and his staff are much closer to the ground, so to speak. It is for them to keep the trade machinery of the world working smoothly. And since the practice of economics bases international dealings, making for peace, if properly directed, it will be seen how correct General Ely's logic really is.

The Society of Foreign Consuls in New York was organized a few years ago. Its president is Sir Harry G. Armstrong, the British Consul-General, who has held this office since the establishment of the society. The fact that its third annual dinner was held aboard the North German Lloyd steamer Columbus furnished another speaker of the evening, Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York, with the opportunity to state that he considered the intertwining of German and American flags another token of amity which could be fostered for the good of the world by no other class of people with better effect than in the case of the consular representatives.

There is something in the historical termination of the word "consul" which savages peace and order when we see that in the long ago it

referred to either of the two joint magistrates of the ancient Roman Republic. Later, from 1799 to 1804, the Consul was one of the three chief magistrates of the French Republic. In more modern times the word consul implies an individual charged with caring for the commercial interests of his country abroad, with special reference to the protecting of its seamen in foreign ports.

To the alien newly arrived the Consulate looks as his haven of refuge. It is here that patience brings its own reward, for the word of encouragement spoken to the stranger in a strange land, by one of his own nationality, has often meant peace and progress, where otherwise the picture might have been totally reversed.

With respect to the Society of Foreign Consuls and its members as individuals, there has been established a social relationship which presents international comity in a way to make its influence felt beyond that immediate circle. There may be other factors working toward the same end, but as a force for peace, such a society unquestionably is raising the problem of world amity to the high level where by every right it belongs and where it should remain.

### The Revised Naval Program

OUT of the confusion incident to the discussion of the naval building program in Washington there seems to have been evolved a solution fairly satisfactory to both Congress and the Administration. One important point which has been emphasized is that each Congress shall have the opportunity, as it unquestionably has the authority, to increase or to limit appropriations for the national defense in accordance with its views or opinions as to the existing need. Thus it will not be deemed expedient to attempt to commit the Nation to an irrevocable program of construction which must continue, for example, beyond the period in which ships authorized and appropriated for can be completed and equipped.

It is quite apparent, judging from the views expressed by President Coolidge, that the limitation tacitly imposed is regarded as reasonable. While it may seem that the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Navy have not been given the consideration expected, it may be that from a practical standpoint the construction which now appears to be virtually assured is all that can be carried to completion during the life of the present Congress with the equipment available.

Those who have been most severe in their criticism of the Navy Department's program have not always seemed willing to admit that the large appropriations asked were deemed necessary only because the United States has refrained in recent years from pursuing a building program which would have been unopposed, at home or abroad.

### Investigations or Supervision

ARTICLE 213 of the Versailles Treaty engages Germany to submit to investigations judged necessary by the League of Nations. The same clause applies to Hungary, but it has been seen that its operation is surrounded by difficulties. Whenever an incident arises it is necessary for a complaint to be lodged by one of the nations affected, and after considerable delay the League may order an inquiry. The complainant itself may stir up unfriendliness. The delay will in most cases make the inquiry ineffective. Furthermore, skeptics are inclined to doubt whether the League possesses adequate machinery.

Therefore, it was suggested some years ago that investigations should be abandoned in favor of a more permanent and therefore less invidious method of supervision. If an occasional investigation may be held to imply hostility, a permanent supervision would not possess the same inconvenience. It would be the ordinary and normal constitution of Europe. Yet there is no warrant in the treaty for permanent supervision. How is this omission to be made good?

Obviously it can only be made good by a special convention drawn up between the particular country to be supervised and the League of Nations. But would any country consent to such a course? There are circumstances in which this extension of League powers is conceivable. It might be in the interest of a country to accept such an arrangement to get rid of an unpleasant duty imposed upon it by treaty.

Take the case of Germany. In the recent Franco-German debates Germany asked for the evacuation of Rhineland. That evacuation is not, strictly speaking, due until 1935. But Germany would be willing to pay a price—so it is argued—to secure an earlier evacuation. Thereupon France replied that the occupation can perhaps be withdrawn immediately on certain conditions. One of those conditions is that Germany shall submit to the League of Nations' control of the demilitarized zones. It is pointed out that the control would not be onerous. It would consist merely in the nominal presence of a few commissioners whose business it would be to report any breaches of the demilitarization provisions to the League.

From the French point of view the advantages are clear. The armies must, in any event, be withdrawn in 1935. Thereafter there is no guarantee that the demilitarization of the zones will be observed. The League of Nations might, it is true, act if there were a specific complaint, but its action would give rise to litigation. Hence France will forgo several years' occupation in return for a new convention with Germany.

But, as is to be expected, Germany does not feel inclined to alienate its sovereignty even for the sake of an early release from military occupation. In 1923 the scheme was first proposed, and might then have been acceptable to Germany, because both the Ruhr and Rhineland were at that time occupied somewhat oppressively, and moreover there were twelve years to run before the date of evacuation. Five years have since passed, and Germany is in a stronger position, and France is less forceful in its methods. In short, the French renewal of the proposal comes far too late, and a bargain which was once mutually advantageous is now only advantageous to France.

It would seem then that nothing can come of the present scheme. Evacuation may be made

dependent on financial arrangements—which is an entirely separate matter—but it cannot be made dependent on the imposition of conditions that are not in the treaty and that involve the surrender by Germany of treaty rights. For Germany, too, has rights under the treaty. Like so many other proposals which were excellent in their day, this proposal, to all appearances, has become obsolete.

### Yes and No!

DURING the course of its current diplomatic negotiations the Department of State in Washington has pursued two policies which take on particular interest when examined in parallel. One concerns the much-mentioned Briand peace proposal, and the other the position taken by Charles E. Hughes with respect to the anti-war treaty drafted at the Pan-American Conference in Havana.

For several weeks this winter notes followed each other across the Atlantic as M. Briand and Secretary Kellogg discussed various aspects of a possible Franco-American pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. M. Briand had originally proposed a treaty between the two nations outlawing war of whatever kind. Mr. Kellogg's acceptance of this general purpose included the condition that the same treaty be signed simultaneously by the other principal nations of the world. France acquiesced to the multilateral form, adding one condition, which was the qualification that the treaty outlaw "aggressive" warfare. Mr. Kellogg in his note of January 11, declining the amended pact, stated that one of his principal objections was against that qualifying term, "aggressive warfare."

The Pan-American Conference has devoted itself no less to the problem of insuring a stable peace among the twenty-one republics of North and South America. The United States delegation has been active in advocating measures designed to attain this end. It was one of the climactic moments of this important conference when on February 17 Mr. Hughes, in the words of the Associated Press dispatch, "threw the whole weight of the United States behind the Mexican proposal to outlaw all aggressive warfare in the Western Hemisphere."

The two positions, the one accepting the policy of outlawing only aggressive war in the New World, the other objecting to a treaty outlawing aggressive war in the Old World, offer the State Department an opportunity to clarify its policy upon this paramount question.

### The Most Popular Dramatist

EVERY theatrical season in the United States brings forward some one dramatist as the outstanding stage writer of the year. One year it has been Shaw, another Ibsen, and another Owen Davis, who was the leader in the number of different plays by one author that have been presented. One season Barrie took the lead after Clyde Fitch had been for several seasons the best seller. The present season has given a dominant place to the dramas of Eugene O'Neill. Yet the most popular dramatist this year, as in a good many past theatrical seasons, has been the ex-officio leader among all writers of plays in English—Shakespeare.

There have been three important Shakespearean productions in New York this season: Reinhardt's brilliant Viennese interpretation of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," Winthrop Ames' revival of "The Merchant of Venice" with George Arliss as Shylock, and the Garrick Theater Company's revival of "The Taming of the Shrew" in modern dress, which had more than 120 performances, breaking the American record for length of run for this play. Also two resident companies in New York have presented Shakespeare in repertory: Walter Hampden has revived "Hamlet" and Eva Le Gallienne has acted in "Twelfth Night." Mrs. Fiske, Otis Skinner and Henrietta Crosman are touring in "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Thus there would not be much point today in Charles Hoyt's amusing poster of thirty-five years ago. It was a time when the classics were temporarily on the shelf, so Hoyt decorated his advertisements of his farce "A Stranger in New York" with a portrait of Shakespeare strolling up the Broadway of 1893.

Resident companies in Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Pasadena and elsewhere regularly have Shakespeare seasons. The demand for the classics is constant in the smaller places as well as in the greater cities. Shakespeare is coming to be an increasing figure on the programs of the little theaters throughout the United States and Canada. Even the hard-working stock companies that change their bill every week undertake occasional performances of "Romeo and Juliet."

One season not so long ago there were five different productions of "The Merchant of Venice" in Boston. One of those presentations was provided by Robert Mantell, who this season is acting his repertoire of the bard's plays on tour to large houses. Fritz Leiber, once leading man with Mantell, is also touring with a bill of Shakespearean plays numerous enough to give a different one every time he plays at his eight performances a week.

### Editorial Notes

That the honor system of taking examinations in the big colleges of the United States is receiving the support of the undergraduates is well shown by the action of the student council of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale recommending to the faculty that two students be expelled for violating it.

The thin end of the wedge has been inserted. The Pan-American Conference has unanimously agreed to establish a system of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of all controversies in the Western Hemisphere!

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

Without being told so, you would never believe that Hesperopithecus haroldi is simply the name of a wild pig's tooth, would you?

Political gumboots will not be needed by candidates who take a dry stand.

### Along the Andalusian Way

SKVILLE  
STRICTLY speaking, there is only one proper method of proceeding along the Andalusian Way, and that is on foot. However, the same might be said of many other countries, of most in fact; and when one has in hand numerous other projects in many other places he must, perchance, compromise with the best in the hope of achieving the next best. That may be done in Andalusia today rather better than yesterday. For yesterday you would necessarily have had recourse to the railway, and railways in Andalusia are ambulatory and uncertain, besides usually taking you in any direction but that of your desires.

But the Andalusian Way may now be traversed by motor-omnibus, nor is that method to be scorned—when one has not the time to walk. Such means of conveyance have lately been put into very efficient and comfortable operation between Algeciras—across the bay from Gibraltar—to Seville, to Cadiz, to Grenada, to many places. And from Seville one may go thus to Ronda, for example; and Ronda, with its environs, is one of the fairest places in Spain or anywhere else. So, then, let us see what this trip along the Andalusian Way from Algeciras to Seville has in store for the new-comer visitor to Spain.

♦ ♦ ♦

As we drive on through the golden afternoon, we might be back in days of the valiant Don. Along the road, well-metalled now and welcome to the motor, pass, nevertheless, the same wayfarers as of old. The donkey, with his burden of thick strips of cork from the trees farther north, steps aside for us at frequent intervals. The countryman, with his broad, flat hat, moves with alacrity at the raucous demand of our horn, yet manifests no irritation at this recent encroachment upon the serenity of his country roads.

On the gently sloping hillsides of English green, through the sunlit valleys and beside the placid streams, the cattle and sheep graze contentedly under the eye of their dark-hued guardian and his dog. And presently, rounding an abrupt bend in the road, we come amazingly upon a village lying against the hillside, gleaming dazzling in the sun, an unimaginable place with the suitably romantic name of Alcalá de los Gazules. Through its narrow streets we make our way to come to a stop before a little eaté, while the children of this typical Andalusian village gather about us in wonder.

Other such places welcome us smilingly on the Andalusian Way to lovely Seville, whose lights beckon us in the far distance as the day merges softly and imperceptibly into night. We pass many a white cot not unlike those along an Irish road, and we see within the family gathered about an open fire quite as in Ireland. Nearing Seville we pass an occasional horseman and presently meet the glare of many automobile lights. Then finally we turn a corner to find a tramcar at its terminus. We are in Seville.

M. T. G.

### Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

### Kettles and Geraniums

A BUDDING interest is reported among Brooklyn house plants as entries close for the house plant competition to be held at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden early in April. Ferns preen themselves in the sun whenever it's available; begonias begin; the Wandering Jew is in training and the rubber plant on the home stretch. There is something very homelike and cozy about a house-plant collection. It brings back the old sitting-room, grandmother's conservatory, and, most of all, the cheerful kitchen.

The kitchen! Touching that spot house plants are sensitive. They still feel that their place is in the kitchen, for while steam heat may be all right, where is the steam? Nothing ever suited them so well as that room with its inimitable stove and a teakettle singing on the lid from morning to night. So greatly did they enjoy its music, especially upon the kitchen floor, that they were rarely out of bloom, and the same plants lived there year after year—red flowering cacti, patience plants, handsome "leopard plants" and velvety coleus. Today they miss old-fashioned cooking—for when it was said that a housewife had a knack with plants the truth was more often that she had an active teakettle and prepared boiled dinners for their delectation.

No architect has provided built-in teakettles, but little endeavors are made to fool plants by disguising radiators as bookcases or window seats and urging them to bloom upon these fancy infernos. As well hope to still the telephone by dressing it as a shepherdess! Plants care nothing for interior decoration—they feel that they are unrivaled there—but unless the kettle boiling he won't make themselves at home. What substitute will Brooklyn find?

### Bible Teaching in Schools

BY THE study of this book (the Bible), habits of language and thought are formed which are of inestimable value. The child who from earliest youth has been taught to know and love the incomparable prose of the Authorized Version will have learned to express his thoughts clearly and to use language with accuracy and good taste.

But the religious aspect is more important. Many of our religious difficulties are due to bad methods of teaching the Bible. . . . To secure the best results, the Scripture lesson should not be isolated from the secular instruction. As an American writer has recently put it, we must relate all that is taught to the instruction given to the children in the other lessons; we must give them something like a "world-view" or general conception of the universe as science now presents it to our view; and we must contrast that new scientific view with the view of the Bible as it is seen by the writer of the Bible.

In this way the children will gain a view of the progressive character of knowledge and of religious development. They will recognize the Hebrew God as one stage in the progress of divine revelation.—Barbados Advocate.

### Washington on a Third Term

GEORGE WASHINGTON did not originate the anti-third-term tradition. He combated its establishment in a letter to Lafayette, in which he scouted the idea that there would be "danger that the President would by any practicable intrigue be able to continue himself one moment in office, much less perpetuate himself in it, but in the last stage of corrupt morals and practical depravity." Against any constitutional inhibition on a third term he said:

Under an extended view of this part of the subject I can see no propriety in precluding ourselves from the services of any man who in some great emergency shall be deemed universally most capable of serving the public.

Those words are commended to the consideration of Senator La Follette II. In proposing his anti-third-term amendment he evidently did not take "an extended view of the subject." He merely aimed to set up a barrier against the very remote contingency that Calvin Coolidge might be drafted for another term as President—a term which by only violently stretching the meaning of words could be considered a third term.—Portland Oregonian.

### Youth Laughs Last

A PROFESSOR at George Washington University failed to show up on time for class. The young men waited fifteen minutes. No professor! The class evaporated. Next day the teacher avowed he had been "constructively present" because his hat had been on his desk.

On the third day the instructor entered the classroom to find the usual chairs, each with a hat upon it. American humor is still "constructively present."—Lafayette Journal and Courier.

### Vocal Disarmament

IT is a common saying that war between the United States and Great Britain is "unthinkable." The Toronto Globe aptly adds that it should also be "unthinkable."—New York Evening Post.

### A Day of Rest

WE CONTEND there is ample time during the week for sport and bodily recreation. Fifty years ago working men toiled long hours on low wages. Today there is more leisure. The working hours are shortened and time for recreation, on the whole, is ample. We do not want the Puritan Sunday restored with all its severities, nor do